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CLOSED SHELF

"Work of Genius of Premier KIM IL SUNG Makes Priceless Contribution to Treasure-House of Marxism-Leninism"

World Repercussions on "On Some Theoretical Problems of Socialist Economy" by Marshal KIM IL SUNG

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," an outstanding scientific work of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and brilliant Leader of revolution, answering to the questions raised by scientific and educational workers, is evoking widespread repercussions among the various countries.

PYONGYANG, (KCNA) — **Rafael Suengaz, doctor of economics of Havana University,** said in his statement that he had learnt much about new problems of economic theory through the study of **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy,"** a work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Saying that this work is a pre-eminent classic document of the socialist economic problem and a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of the present times, he pointed out that he could not find words to express his impressions for the greatness of Comrade Kim Il Sung and profundity of his work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung substantiated the correctness of this theory on the basis of the well-advised analysis of the essential superiority of the socialist system and the law-governed process of the development of the socialist society.

Especially, this theory is a scientific conclusion drawn from the analysis of the decisive role of men and their ideological consciousness in the development of the production and the significance of the technical development.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate. The essential excellence of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare,"** the doctor of economics said:

These words teach us that the faith in the masses, the faith in the consciousness of the masses, is the potential of creating inexhaustible strength of the new society. This also means that the reserves and possibility for the growth of production further grow, when the ideological work is strengthened among the working people, their revolutionization pushed ahead and the level of their technique and skill steadily enhanced.

These teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung are a great theoretical exposition which further enriched the socialist economic theory and Marxist-Leninist classics.

In conclusion the doctor of economics said:

Today we place absolute faith in the outstanding leadership and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the most staunch and pre-eminent leaders of the international revolutionary movement, and boundlessly adore and revere him. We are firmly convinced that his wise leadership will bring a brighter future to the Korean people, the brother of the Cuban people.

Algerian public figure Habib Ali in a recent statement stressed: **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy,"** a work of genius of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a precious document giving a clear-cut answer to the questions arising in the development of the productive forces in socialist society.

This work which put forth the principles and ways of rapidly developing the productive forces of the country and further improving the people's well-being in socialist society serves as a mighty weapon in socialist economic construction which political and economic workers of the state of proletarian dictatorship should deeply study and, as such, this work draws our deep attention.

Referring to the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society, Habib Ali emphasized:

Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the character of commodities and the question as to whether or not the means of production is a commodity, the characteristics of the law of value and the sphere of its operation in socialist society, etc. and, on this basis, expounded with masterly hand the questions of the commodity-money relations and the law of value and the use of forms of value in socialist society.

Premier Kim Il Sung expounded with masterly hand the law of economic development and the question of commodity-money relations in socialist society and the question of turning socialist commerce into a complete supply system and indicated with originality correct and scientific ways and means for the solution of the question of peasant market in socialist society on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and elucidated the question of rationally using the peasant market.

Expressing the firm conviction that the Korean people, upholding this great Marxist-Leninist work of Premier Kim Il Sung, will continuously keep the grand march in socialist economic construction, Habib Ali stressed: The work of genius of Premier Kim Il Sung makes a priceless contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

Petro Castro, Chairman of the Peruvian Union in Cuba, in a statement said that reading **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy,"** a classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution and great Leader of the Korean people, he learned valuable theoretical propositions of socialist political economy. Chairman Petro Castro continued:

The works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the world revolution, serve as the precious guideline and pabulum of the revolutionary struggle for us and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The works of Comrade Kim Il Sung contain really great creative and scientific theories which he propounded with his wisdom and talent of genius and on the basis of the valuable experiences he gained in the revolutionary struggle. Contained in his documents are the great revolutionary ideas leading the socialist construction and world revolution.

The classic work authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung this time is also one of such works of genius.

Reading this work of his, I came to have a correct understanding of many questions of which I had so far had no correct grasp, studying socialist political economy, and to prepare myself all the more theoretically.

The publication of this classic work by Comrade Kim Il Sung made us grasp more deeply his judiciousness and greatness and we express deeper respect to and reverence for him.

Chairman Petro Castro stressed: I deem it the greatest honour to study the document of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the world revolution, great revolutionary and brilliant Marxist-Leninist theoretician.

Publications of Various Countries Carry Genius Work of Leader

According to the KCNA, **the Congolese (B) paper "Brazzaville," the Iraqi paper "Bagdad Observer" and the Iraqi weekly "Al Nidaa"** respectfully printed portraits of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, together with the full text of his work of genius **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy."**

The Ceylonese paper "Daily Times" and the Pakistani paper "The Mirror" carried the full

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DPRK Govt. Economic Delegation Conveys *Personal Letter of Premier KIM IL SUNG to Prime Minister of Republic of Sudan*

The government economic delegation of our country headed by Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visiting Sudan at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Sudan called on Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan, on April 21, according to a report from Khartoum.

On the occasion the head of the government economic delegation of our country presented a personal letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub.

A friendly talk took place between head of the delegation Kim Kyung Ryun and Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub. (KCNA)

CLOSED SHELF

Pyongyang City Rally Flays Fascist Repression of Kim Jong Tai by U.S. Imperialism, Its Stooges

PYONGYANG, May 21 (KCNA) — A Pyongyang city mass meeting denouncing the fascist repression of Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was held yesterday at the Moranbong Theatre.

The attendants of the meeting vehemently condemned the thrice-cursed criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist wolves and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, shouting, their fists clenched, unable to repress their surging national indignation and resentment against the enemy: "Punish the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique trying to murder Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party!" "We scathingly denounce the fascist repression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique!" "U.S. imperialism, quit South Korea at once!"

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory was respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall packed to capacity with crowds. Two national flags of the Republic were hanging there.

Present at the meeting together with working people of various walks of life in the city were Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland and responsible functionaries of Party and Government organs and public organizations.

Chun Chang Chul, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, spoke first at the meeting.

The speaker said: The U.S. imperialist aggressors and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are engrossed in frantic new war provocation manoeuvres and fascist suppression of the people in South Korea wound up the first murderous "trial" against members of the United Revolutionary Party on Jan. 25, and then put Kim Jong Tai to indescribably brutal torture continuously so that he fell unconscious and could not speak for many days and committed he criminal act of "confirming" in a hurry the death sentence passed upon him shamelessly denying him even the opportunity of appeal on preposterous pretexts.

By desperately scheming to murder in secret Kim Jong Tai, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique revealed once again in all nakedness their true colours as the most dirty hangmen, most brutal murderous bandits and most ferocious human butchers before the entire Korean people and the peoples the world over.

The speaker denounced the U.S.

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Joint Communique of DPRK and USSR Issued

— Full Text —

PYONGYANG, May 20 (KCNA) — A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was issued.

The joint communique reads:

At the invitation of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 14, 1969, to May 19, 1969.

During their stay in Korea, Comrade N.V. Podgorny and his party inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang City and Hamheung City.

The representatives of the Soviet state were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere they went. This is an expression of the feelings of close friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the fraternal Soviet people.

During the visit, talks took place between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade N.V. Podgorny, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in an atmosphere of comradely and fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Li Yung Ho, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Jai Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chung Doo Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union; and Comrades Li In Kyoo and Li Kyoo Eul, Department Directors of the Foreign Ministry.

Present from the Soviet side were Comrade S.B. Niyazbekov, vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Comrade N.G. Sudarikov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade I.V. Arkhipov, First vice-Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade M.M. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of Maritime Territory; Comrades V.I. Likhachov and L.M. Zamyatin, Department Directors of the Foreign Ministry.

At the talks, both sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples and on international issues of mutual concern.

The Soviet side highly appraised the outstanding successes registered by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean people have converted their country, once a backward country, into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, solid foundation of an independent national economy, powerful defence potentials and highly developed national culture in a short span of time, courageously overcoming all the hardships and trials under the difficult conditions in which the country has been divided into two parts by the U.S. imperialists and their provocations are incessant.

Considering that the successes of the Korean people substantiate the genuine superiority of the socialist system, the Soviet people wish the Korean people greater successes in their future struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the unification of the country on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

The Korean side highly appraised the fact that after carrying out the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have explored the untrodden path of socialism through manifold difficulties and all sorts of trials in the encirclement of imperialism and built a developed socialist power. On the basis of these outstanding successes today the Soviet people are waging a successful struggle to lay the material and technical foundations of communism and constantly strengthening the political, economic and military might of the Soviet state. The Soviet people are making great successes in the development of sciences and technology. The growth of the might of the Soviet Union contributes to strengthening the might of the socialist camp.

The Korean people congratulate the Soviet people upon all their successes and wish them new successes in their future struggle.

Both sides regard that the all-round consolidation of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union constitutes a realistic contribution to accelerating the advance of the peoples of the two countries towards socialism and communism.

Assessing the relations between the two countries, both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union have been markedly strengthened and further developed in recent years in the political and economic fields and in the domain of scientific and technical cooperation and in the cultural relations and that the economic and scientific and technical consultative commission was organized between the Korean and Soviet Governments and started its work.

It was pointed out in the course of the exchange of views that the steady growth of the might of the socialist camp and strengthening of the influence of the communist ideology and the upsurge of the revolutionary movement have shaken the foothold of imperialism and created favourable conditions for the solution of the most urgent problems of the present times in the interests of the working masses.

But imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, while working hard to turn back the course of the development of history, is trying to stamp out the right of the people to shape their destiny by themselves, creating the source of aggression and tension and disturbing peace in a number of areas on the globe.

Here the imperialist forces of aggression are directing the spearhead of attack against the socialist camp, which is the invincible revolutionary base of the international working class for the ultimate victory of socialism and communism, the reliable bastion of victory for the oppressed peoples and all the progressive peoples of the whole world and the mighty fortress of world peace.

Both sides consider that the interests of safeguarding world peace, of national liberation and independence and democracy and socialism call for further strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Both sides resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists who, having occupied South Korea, are persisting in provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and creating tension in Korea, while bringing various kinds of new type weapons and military materiel into South Korea and reinforcing the South Korean puppet troops and stepping up war preparations in a systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Soviet side expresses full support to the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the question of the peaceful unification of Korea and the just demand of the fraternal Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a faithful implement for the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea.

Both sides stressed that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is the primary condition for the achievement of the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

Both sides scathingly denounced the fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and expressed all-out support to the just national salvation struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. occupation and for national independence, democratic freedom and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Both sides consider that the espionage activities of U.S. warships and planes near the territories of Korea and the Soviet Union are dangerous acts against the peace and security of the peoples and hold that such activities must be stopped. The Soviet side denounces the recent U.S. provocative act against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and support the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on these problems.

Both sides once again expressed full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging the just struggle against the U.S. imperialist occupationists and for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and congratulate the Vietnamese patriots on their outstanding victories.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union hold that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war of aggression in South Vietnam and all their aggressive acts infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw unconditionally and completely the troops of the United States and its followers and puppets from South Vietnam.

The Vietnam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, which conform with the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Both sides support the just stand of the delegate of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the delegate of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation at the Paris conference on Vietnam and support the "principles and main content of the overall solution to the South Vietnam problem to help restore peace in Vietnam" issued by the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation some time ago.

Expressing once again fraternal solidarity with the heroic Cuban people, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, resolutely support their struggle for building socialist society and defending the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the U.S. imperialist forces.

Both sides actively support the just struggle of the Laotian people against the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and for national independence.

Both sides actively support the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the interference of the United States and its cat's-paws and for defending their territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Both sides express support to the struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces at home and for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" and the liquidation of U.S. military bases in the territory of Japan and express militant solidarity with it.

Both sides condemn the United States for using these bases for aggressive purpose against the peoples of other countries in this region, maintaining these military bases and relying on the Japanese militarist forces.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union denounce the actions of the Israeli aggressors who, backed by the U.S. imperialist forces, are continuously occupying the Arab territories and systematically perpetrating provocations against the Arab countries and resolutely support the Arab peoples in the just struggle for defending their national independence and sovereignty.

Both sides actively support the just struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and positively support the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the dictatorial regimes.

Both sides express firm solidarity with the working class and working people of the capitalist countries who are struggling against the exploitation and oppression by capital and for the right to existence, freedom, democracy and socialism.

Both sides vehemently denounce the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Central Treaty Organization, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, ANZUS and all other aggressive military alliances spearheaded against the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries and national liberation movement.

Both sides also condemn the intrigues of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets and other puppets to trump up a new military and political grouping for the same purpose under the signboard of the "Asian-Pacific Ministerial Council."

Both sides consider that the manoeuvres of the West German militarists who are openly demanding the change of the present boundaries in Europe and claiming for the "exclusive right to represent all Germany" and running wild to swallow up West Berlin are a menace to security in Europe, and actively support the just stand of the German Democratic Republic which is struggling against them.

The Korean side declared that it supports the appeal to the entire European countries adopted by the Warsaw Treaty nations in Budapest.

Both sides consider that it is important to struggle for general disarmament and complete banning and final destruction of nuclear weapons.

Both sides stressed that under the circumstances in which the imperialist forces are committing subversive activities against the socialist camp, revealing their aggressive nature, the defence power of every socialist country and the socialist camp as a whole should be strengthened in every way, vigilance be heightened and the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism be cemented and the struggle against imperialism be steadily strengthened for effectively defending socialism.

Both sides consider that the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement requires the observance of the norms of mutual relations among the fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, the main content of which is full equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs and comradely cooperation.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Comrade N.V. Podgorny invited Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the Soviet Union. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Both sides express deep satisfaction with the results of the visit of Comrade N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believe that the visit is a new contribution to further strengthening the traditional friendship between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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text of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," an immortal and brilliant work of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Burmese paper "Anguard" carried a detailed summary of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," an immortal work of genius by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Burmese paper "Working People's Daily" carried "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a work of genius by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The Cambodian paper "Realites Cambodgiennes" printed the first part "Problem of the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society" from "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a work of the genius of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

DPRK Government Delegation Visits Republic of Dahomey

The Government delegation of our country headed by Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which paid a friendship visit to Dahomey at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Dahomey called on Emile Derlin Zinsou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, on May 14, according to a report from Cotonou.

Present on the occasion was Stanislas Yedomon Kpognon, Minister of Economy of the Republic of Dahomey.

Friendly conversations took place between Kim Kyung Ryun, head of the delegation, and President Emile Derlin Zinsou on the occasion.

Consular Relations Established between DPRK and Republic of Sudan

The Government economic delegation of our country headed by Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, paid a friendship visit to the Republic of Sudan at the invitation of its Government from April 16 to 25.

During the visit, an agreement was reached on establishing consular relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives of consul general level between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and he Republic of Sudan.

On April 23 the Cabinet of the Republic of Sudan adopted a decision on the establishment of consular relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives of consul general level between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Sudan.

El Sherif El Hindi, Minister of Finance and Economy of the Republic of Sudan, made public the decision that day in Khartoum.

DPRK and Kingdom of Nepal Set Up Trade-Consular Relations

An agreement was reached between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Nepal on establishing trade relations and consular relations at consul general level.

The agreement was reached at Katmandu on May 11.

Rodong Shinmoon Says

U.S. Imperialists Must Put Immediate End to Their War Of Aggression in S. Vietnam, Quit There at Once!

PYONGYANG, May 18 (KCNA) — Today's Rodong Shinmoon in a signed commentary says that the 10-point document made public by the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation at the Paris conference once again clearly manifested the unshakable determination of the South Vietnamese people to fully achieve independence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity. It stresses that the Korean people express active support to this document.

The commentary holds that for the restoration of peace in Vietnam and the achievement of the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination and the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of South Vietnam unconditionally, immediately and completely and the Vietnam question be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any outside interference.

It is attributable exclusively to the occupation of South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their policy of aggression and, first of all, to the U.S. imperialist barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people that peace is wrecked in Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people are subjected to immeasurable misfortunes and hardships and the tragic split of Vietnam is maintained as ever, the commentary notes.

Therefore, the only just and primary way for the solution of the Vietnam question is the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, from South Vietnam, the commentary notes, and stresses: It is fully right when in its 10-point document the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the troops of their puppets and satellite countries must be unconditionally and completely withdrawn from South Vietnam and military bases of the U.S. imperialists be abolished.

The commentary continues:

It is natural that the 10-point document of the South Vietnam NFL reclarified the right of the Vietnamese people to self-defence for safeguarding their fatherland and declared that the problem of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam would be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The 10-point document of the South Vietnam NFL is a powerful political blow to the U.S. imperialists who are craftily trying to further intensify their aggression against Vietnam, the commentary points out.

Referring to the fact that after the publication of this document, Nixon put forward the socalled "eight-point proposal" and tried to make it appear as if he has any "good will" for the solution of the Vietnam question, the commentary says that Nixon's "proposal" is an invocation of the aggressor full of lies and aggressive ambition against Vietnam and his trick is a foolish one.

Nixon's "eight-point proposal" clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists have no intention in the least to give up the war of aggression in Vietnam and respect the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination but are trying as ever to step up the aggression on Vietnam, clinging to the stand of "strength."

Pointing to the problem of the "mutual withdrawal" of "non-South Vietnamese forces" from South Vietnam, put forth by Nixon, the commentary stresses that those who invaded South Vietnam are the U.S. imperialists and, therefore, to restore peace in South Vietnam the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, and the troops of their puppets and satellite countries must be unconditionally withdrawn from South Vietnam and there can be no "mutual withdrawal."

The commentary goes on:

Nixon's jargon about the socalled "mutual withdrawal" is nothing but a vicious and sinister political intrigue of the imperialists to refuse the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Vietnam, keep occupying South Vietnam, escalate the aggressive war, turn South Vietnam into their colony and military base all the more and perpetuate the division of Vietnam.

Nixon's twaddling about socalled "election" and "international supervision" is a trick to cover up and whitewash such vicious aggressive attempt and, at the same time, is a reckless attempt to more crudely encroach upon the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination and intensify the barbarous and heinous, sanguinary suppression and murder in South Vietnam.

Referring to the frantic new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, the commentary says: The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres of war and aggression in Vietnam and Korea are the last kick of the doomed on the road of ruin and the desperate efforts of the U.S. imperialists will further hasten their decline and ruin.

The commentary quotes the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people:

"The heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the people of North and South Vietnam affords an example to the peoples of the whole world fighting against imperialism for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and inspires them boundlessly."

The U.S. imperialists will surely be chased out of South Vietnam by the Vietnamese people through their heroic war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, the commentary stresses in conclusion.

Delegation of Italy-Korea Cultural Association Pays Visit to DPRK

A delegation of the Italy-Korea Cultural Association headed by Roasio Antonio, Member of the Senate of the Republic of Italy and General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Cultural Association, arrived in Pyongyang on May 13 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation of the Italy-Korea Cultural Association inspecting on May 15 the house in Mangyungdai where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood

Representative Director of Japan-Korea Association Visits DPRK

Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on May 13 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on May 13.

Del. of Uruguay-Korea Friendship Ass. Arrives in DPRK

A delegation of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association headed by Oscar Cabrera, General Secretary of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society.

A delegation of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association arrived in Pyongyang on May 20.

Murderous Attempt on Kim Jong Tai Must Be Immediately Stopped

Press Conference Held in DPRK Foreign Office

PYONGYANG, May 20 (KCNA) — A press conference was held yesterday at the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the fact that recently the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are frantically trying to collectively murder Kim Jong Tai, Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and his comrades-in-arms under the fascist "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law."

Present at the press conference were home and foreign reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Li Kyoo Eul, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, spoke at the press conference.

He exposed that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi rascals who passed death sentence upon Kim Jong Tai at the first "trial" and barbarously tortured him, committed a criminal act again on May 10 by "confirming" the death sentence passed upon him, turning down his appeal and started the second "trial" on May 9 scheming to murder comrades-in-arms of Kim Jong Tai collectively.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle being waged by numerous South Korean revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tai is the inevitable outcome of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea and its aggressive policy, he noted.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, that **"As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty,"** Director Li Kyoo Eul stressed:

It is clear to everyone that it is natural as Korean nation and patriots for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots to fight for the South Korean revolution and national unification and their struggle can never be a "crime" but a patriotic deed worthy of high praise.

Those who must be punished by the people are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are bestially murdering Korean people, perpetrating all kinds of criminal atrocities, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are acting as their dirty running dogs.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, afraid that Kim Jong Tai, an ardent revolutionary fighter, would expose their crimes by using the "court" as a theatre of struggle, unhesitatingly committed the despicable act of putting him to all sorts of barbarous torture till he fell unconscious and could not utter a word and preventing him from appearing at the court, depriving him even of his right of appeal.

Director Li Kyoo Eul noted that the aim of the enemy to murder Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party by all means is to hold in check the advance of the South Korean people who, boundlessly revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are waging the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle more vigorously for the unification of the fatherland and to bolster up the anti-popular rule faced with a crisis and speed up war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist scoundrels may try to suppress and murder the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and step up new war preparations to bolster up their tottering colonial rule, they will be unable to quench the flames of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people. On the contrary, it will only precipitate the doom of the scoundrels.

(Continued from page 1)

imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who recently arrested and detained again 16 patriots including Messrs. Kim Kyoo Nam and Pak Dai In who had conducted activities against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, having an underground revolutionary organization in broad areas of South Korea including Seoul, Pusan and Bosung, and are cooking up a false document to submit them to murderous "trial," putting them to intolerable persecution and bestial torture.

Such frantic suppressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and murderous Pak Jung Hi bandits against the South Korean revolutionaries is an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and unbearable insult to the honest-minded peoples of the whole world who love justice and truth, the speaker pointed out. In the name of the entire Korean people, he pungently denounced with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi cutthroats who are running wilder to butcher in a barbarous way Kim Jong Tai, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and other members of the United Revolutionary Party and other South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The speaker stressed: As for Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party, they are true patriotic fighters who have valiantly fought with all devotion along the road of revolution indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, not for their personal interests or honour but for the country and the people, for overthrowing the brigandish colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, liberating South Korea and putting an end to the tragedy of national split and achieving the unification of the fatherland.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that **"The fascist tyranny by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea is merely leading to the further awakening and steeling of the South Korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually sweep away the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists,"** the speaker stressed: Though the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique can execute one or two patriots today, the enemies will surely be buried tomorrow by thousands of, tens of thousands of new revolutionaries and patriots who will rise up following them.

"International Prize of Journalist" Awarded to Kim Jong Tai

PYONGYANG, May 20 (KCNA)—Kim Jong Tai, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, noted author and Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, was awarded the "International Prize of Journalist" for his exploits made in the sacred struggle for the South Korean revolution and the unification and independence of the fatherland, by a decision of the May 17 Meeting of the Executive Committee Session of the International Organization of Journalists which was held from May 15 to 18 in Hungary.

Kim Jong Tai who determinedly came out in the righteous struggle in his early age, cherishing the burning loyalty to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and following his ever-victorious revolutionary ideas formed, together with his comrades-in-arms, the United Revolutionary Party embracing people of all walks of life with workers and peasants as its core and fought, setting it as the programme of struggle to accomplish the cause of the national liberation democratic revolution by overthrowing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country.

From the early days of his revolutionary activities Kim Jong Tai conducted energetic literary activities.

As early as 1944 when Korea was still under the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists he formed a reading circle and fought against the colonial enslavement policy of Japanese imperialism. After August 15,1945, he conducted political enlightenment activities for the revolutionary awakening of the South Korean youth and students and people under the U.S. imperialist occupation, teaching at university and other schools for several years from 1948.

Keenly aware of the tremendous role of the publications in the revolutionary struggle Kim Jong Tai devoted all his energies and wisdom to literary activities, though he was busy assuming the important post of Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the United Revolutionary Party.

He founded the *"Hangook Rodong Shinmoon"* in 1960 and later in 1964, the *"Revolutionary Front,"* the organ of the United Revolutionary Party and *"Chungmaik,"*

Kim Jong Tai

its journal.

Kim Jong Tai was not only a publisher and editor of these revolutionary publications but also an enthusiastic author.

He contributed to the revolutionary publications of South Korea political essays such as "For the Historic Advance," "The April 19, Are You Alive?" "Let Us Turn the Helm of History," "Let Us Follow This Road," "At the Starting Point" and many other revolutionary articles.

Through the editing and literary activities for *"Chungmaik"* and other progressive publications Kim Jong Tai strongly called for doing away with the American way of life and things Japanese which infiltrated deep into the South Korean society and restoring the "lost spirit of the nation" and establishing the independence and *Juche* of the nation and scathingly denounced and condemned the crimes of the traitors to the nation and country-selling flunkeyists.

While energetically conducting revolutionary literary activities Kim Jong Tai vigorously organized and carried on mass political propaganda through various circles under the United Revolutionary Party, such as the "Association of University Graduates in the 1960s," "Society for Study of New Culture," "Young Literary Men's Association," "Buddhist Youth Society," "Donghak Society," "Kyungwoo Society," "Economy Welfare Society of Christian Youth," "Society for Study of Nationalism" and "Chungmaik Society."

Through such active propaganda work and organizational work Kim Jong Tai armed the broad masses of the people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, and rallied them close around the Leader.

Kim Jong Tai, courageously braving the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, awakened the people wielding his pen of ardour and roused them to the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and denounced the enemies and made them tremble with fear with a sharp stroke of the pen.

Kim Jong Tai who armed himself with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the immortal ideas, and further deepened the conviction of sure victory in the course of the practical struggle for carrying out the strategic and tactical line of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland mapped out by the Leader, valorously fought to hold revolutionary constancy bravely withstanding all sorts of barbarous torture and persecution by the scoundrels even after he was arrested and detained by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Taking the prison and "court" as the new stage of struggle, Kim Jong Tai exposed in all nakedness the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the murderous court of the enemy and thereby struck the scoundrels with horror and powerfully demonstrated the indomitable stamina of a staunch implacable revolutionary fighter.

Through his 20 years of staunch struggle Kim Jong Tai has made exploits in arming the masses of people with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and building up the revolutioanry forces and in strengthening and developing the revolutionary struggle along the road of the South Korean revolution illumined by the Leader.

It is part of this solidarity that the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Organization Journalists, in high praise of the the exploits of Kim Jong Tai, decided to award the honourable "International Prize of Journalist" to Kim Jong Tai, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, who fought relentlessly and, through his energetic literary activities , showered a powerful bomb upon the enemy and provided the people with pabulum for revolution. Kim Jong Tai deserves such honour for his dauntless revolutionary struggle and literary activities.

Murderous Trial of Patriots of S. Korean Liberation Strategic Party Held

The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique staged a murderous trial again at the puppet "high court of justice" on May 19 and committed the heinous criminal act of "demanding" capital punishment and heavy penalties for 12 patriotic personages who, embraced in the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party, had carried on patriotic activities, according to a report from Seoul.

The scoundrels "demanded" death for four patriots, life imprisonment for three others and heavy penalties ranging from 10 to 15 years' imprisonment for the remaining five persons.

As already reported, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrated on Jan. 18 the atrocious act of "sentencing" these patriots to capital punishment and heavy penalties at the so-called "trial" farce at the puppet "district court." But, confronted with the decisive opposition of these patriots, the scoundrels held a murderous trial again on May 19 at the puppet "high court of justice" in a desperate attempt to inflict punishment upon them by all means.

This is an intolerable insult and challenge to the entire Korean people and all the progressive peoples the world over who have strongly demanded the scoundrels stop at once the heinous trial and repressive schemes against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and unconditionally release them who were illegally arrested and detained.

S. Korean People Capture Enemy's Explosives

A group of South Korean patriotic people raided an ammunition depot of the enemy in Suwon-*ri*, Yumchi *myun*, Asan county, South Choongchung Province, at dawn May 16 and captured a large quantity of explosives, according to a report from Seoul.

This is a link in the chains of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle which the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are vigorously waging by correctly combining all forms of struggle and part of their struggle for striking at the enemy by force.

The patriotic people use explosives obtained through such bold struggle in blowing up military trains, bridges and organs of the enemy, thereby dealing heavy blows to the enemy in succession and causing great uneasiness among the scoundrels.

Inhabitants Shower Bullets on Train

A group of South Korean patriots recently showered bullets on a "special express train" of the enemy in Seoul, once again making the enemy tremble with horror, according to a report from Seoul.

This group of patriots dealt heavy blows many times at the scoundrels by derailing and overturning military trains of the enemy through bold surprise attacks. They were lying in ambush near the railway line in Kooro-*dong*, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, on the night of May 12 and opened fire all at once at the "first class car" of the "special express train" of the enemy, heading for Seoul from Pusan when it approached at around ten p.m.

Bigwigs of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique aboard the "first class car" desperately kicked up a row to seek a way out.

Greatly alarmed by this incident which took place in Seoul, the den of the scoundrels, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising a hue and cry to arrest the "criminals."

Enemy's "Guard Tel. Line" Cut

Some time ago, patriotic people in Tosung *myun*, Kosung county, Kangwon Province of South Korea, waged a bold struggle of cutting away over 200 metres of the guard telephone line of the puppet police scoundrels lying between Kosung and Sokcho under cover of night, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Such struggle has been gaining further momentum these days in various parts of South Korea including Kyonggi Province and North Kyongsang Province.

According to a report, in Taegu area of North Kyongsang Province alone, struggles of patriotic people for cutting away the communication lines numbered 55 last year and, entering this year, such struggles had been reported 12 times by the end of March.

This shows that in broad areas of South Korea the patriotic people are vigorously turning out in the struggle for checking and frustrating the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their fascist repression, as part of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

Seized with uneasiness and fear in face of such struggle of the revolutionary people of South Korea, the enemies are trying to hold in check the courageous struggle of the people.

With no desperate suppressive manoeuvres, however, can the scoundrels call a halt to the struggle of the South Korean people who have raised high the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

Thousands of Leaflets Praising Northern Half Scattered in Seoul

Leaflets expressing boundless reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and introducing and propagandizing the brilliant realities of the northern half of the DPRK daily thriving and developing under his wise leadership were scattered in Seoul on the night of May 21, according to a report from Seoul.

The leaflets that were found in the Sungdong district of the city introduced the great revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the brilliant realities of the northern half of the DPRK, where under his wise leadership the workers and peasants have become the masters of the country and everyone works and studies to his heart's content enjoying the benefits of free medical treatment and free education, free from exploitation and oppression.

The leaflets ardently appealed to all the revolutionary people to unfold a powerful mass struggle for the release of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who were illegally arrested and imprisoned for having carried on their sacred activities against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation for bringing earlier the glorious day of the unification of the fatherland, looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, as the sun of the nation and following his teachings and carried militant slogans calling on them to wage more staunchly the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

These leaflets filled with joy and emotion the Seoul citizens fighting dauntlessly in the teeth of the enemy's fascist suppression looking up to Pyongyang where the Leader is and the northern half of the DPRK as the beacon of hope and inspired them with firm conviction and redoubled courage.

Much upset by the scattering of thousands of leaflets in Seoul, their den, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running hogwild in suppression, rounding up people and kicking up an "investigation" din.

With no amount of frenzy, however, can the enemy ever block the road ahead of the revolutionary people of South Korea who are struggling stubbornly, holding high the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

South Korean Women Stage Anti-U.S. Mass Demonstration

300 S. K. Women Wage Protest March to U.S. Military Base

About 300 South Korean women in white mourning dress resolutely marching on to a U.S. imperialists military base to protest the barbarous murder of their girl friend by a U.S. aggressor soldier on May 12 in Poopyung, Kyonggi Province. They are pulling a hearse.

More than 200 women in Inchon of Kyonggi Province, South Korea, enraged at the ogreish atrocity of a U.S. imperialist aggressor army beast against a Korean woman, thronged on May 13 into a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of its entrance gate, according to a report from South Korea.

On May 11, a U.S. imperialist beast made a raid on the house of a woman named Li Yoon Ja residing in Inchon and committed the heinous crime of beating her to death.

The demonstrators turned out in the massive anti-U.S. struggle with the resolve to take revenge for her death.

This partly shows the resolute stand of the South Korean people who are determined to give vent to the pent-up national indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, and mete out stern punishment to the rescals.

U.S. Imperialism Aggresses on Korea for 100 Years (1)

The aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in the past 100 years are the most coldblooded, most ferocious and the craftiest.

The Korean people will never forget the thrice-cursed criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in the past 100 years.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indelible crimes against the Korean people."

In 1866, the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman," disguised as a merchant vessel, intruded into Korea along the Daidong River up to a point near Pyongyang to meet its shameful end at the hands of the indignant Korean soldiers and local inhabitants who set it ablaze and sent it to the bottom of the river.

However, the U.S. aggressors did not draw a lesson from this; they continued to pursue their aggression against Korea to meet with more serious setbacks in face of the strong resistance of the Korean people.

Having failed in their aggressive plan in the 60's of the 19th centuries, the U.S. aggressors set out on a full-fledged armed invasion of Korea in the 70's.

In May 1871, the U.S. minister to China and the commander of the U.S. fleet in Asia, at the direct instruction of the U.S. State Department, started an armed aggression against Korea by mobilizing all the U.S. naval forces in Asian waters.

Korean forefathers dealt annihilating blows to the invaders and thereby defended every inch of the fatherland at the cost of their lives.

After repeated failures in their direct armed aggression on Korea, the U.S. imperialists came to realize that they could not conquer Korea alone. Hereupon they joined hands with the Japanese militarists in aggression on Korea.

While encouraging the aggressive ambition against Korea of the Japanese imperialists who emerged as a newly-rising capitalist power, the U.S. imperialists tried to achieve their criminal aim at the back of the former.

With such backing from the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists cooked up the "Unyo Maru" case in 1875 and concluded by means of threats the aggressive "Kanghwa Treaty" the following year.

Later, in May 1882, the U.S. imperialists concluded the "Korea-U.S. Amity and Commerce," an unequal treaty, with the Korean feudal government by threat of force in accordance with their original plan. It was an out-and-out aggressive, subjugating treaty, according the American residents in Korea all unilateral rights, including consular jurisdiction and most favoured-nation treatment.

The U.S. imperialists, hand in glove with the Japanese militarists, obtained the right to exploit the Woonsan mine, the biggest of its kind in the East at that time, and many other economic concessions.

Already in those days the U.S. imperialists began using their faithful running dogs including Syngman Rhee—the notorious traitor to the Korean people.

On the other hand, they actively supported and encouraged the Japanese militarists in their overseas expansion.

During the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) which broke out, centering around the Korean question, the U.S. aggressors wholeheartedly sided with Japan and backed the Japanese imperialists in their invasion of Korea.

Such a policy of the United States became all the more undisguised during the Russo-Japanese War. The then U.S. President Roosevelt declared that he would be greatly pleased with the victory of Japan, because she was playing a drama written by the United States.

This U.S. policy was motivated by its desire to lead Japanese militarism to be bent on containing the forces of the world powers in Korea and Manchuria and dissuade the Japanese imperialists from advancing south.

This was borne out by the "Katsura-Taft Secret Agreement" in 1905. At the closed-door meeting between U.S. Army Secretary Taft and Japanese Prime Minister Katsura in July that year, the United States acceded to the reduction of Korea to a "protectorate" by the Japanese imperialists in return for the latter's promise not to invade the Phillippines, a U.S. colony.

After the conclusion of the "Katsura-Taft Secret Agreement," the Japanese militarists turned Korea into their de dacto colony by concluding the "Eulsa (1905) Protectorate Treaty" and completely annexed Korea in August 1910. The U.S. imperialists loudly applauded this rabid act of aggression as a "contribution to the peace of Asia."

For their sustained assistance to the Japanese imperialists in their aggression against Korea, the U.S. imperialists were allowed to retain their economic interests in Korea and plunder the national wealth of Korean people at will. They launched ideological and cultural aggression for the purpose of paralyzing the national and class consciousness of the Korean people. They sent large numbers of missionaries as sentinels of this aggression. By 1910, they represented more than 70 per cent of the total foreign missionaries in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists opposed and vilified in every way the national liberation struggle of the Korean people against the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, while securing a foothold for their own aggression on Korea.

It was the U.S. imperialists who derided the March 1 nation-wide anti-Japanese uprising of the Korean people in 1919, saying that the Korean people's independence disturbance was a laughing stock.

It was also the U.S. imperialists who instigated the Japanese imperialists to wipe out the Korean people's revolutionary armed forces which were active in Manchuria in the 1930's under the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Historical facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy who has long infringed upon the sovereignty of the Korean people and imposed all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people.

Koreans' Meet Denounces Fascist Evil "Immigration And Emigration Control Bill"

A central meeting of Korean citizens in Japan was held at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater on May 20 to oppose the scheme of the Japanese Government to pass the criminal "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" and to defend the rights of Koreans here to national education and repatriation.

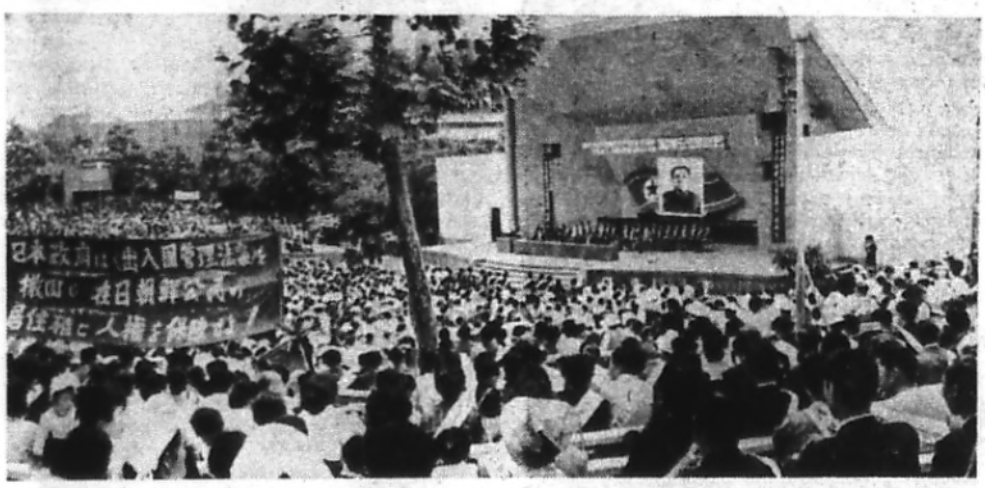
Respectfully hung on the platform against the background of the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people who has led the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and extended all sorts of paternal solicitude to Koreans here.

Seated on the platform were vice-Chairmen Li Kye Baik, Kim Byung Sik and Yoon Bong Koo and members of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and responsible functionaries of organizations and business enterprises under its wing.

Over 8,000 Korean compatriots from various prefectural headquarters of the Kanto districts, including the Tokyo Metropolitan headquarters, attended the meeting.

The meeting opened with a loud chorus of "the Song of General Kim Il Sung."

At first, telegrams of encouragement were read at the meeting, sent from the Central Committees of the following social organizations of the fatherland: the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.



View of the central meeting of Koreans here to oppose the scheme of the Japanese Government to pass the criminal "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" and to defend the rights of Koreans here to national education and repatriation, which was held in Tokyo on May 20 with over 8,000 participants

Vice-Chairman Li Kye Baik of the C.S.C. of CHONGRYUN made a report at the meeting.

In the report, the vice-Chairman exposed and denounced with surging national indignation the purpose, essence and unjustifiability of the evil "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill," saying that the proposed bill the Japanese Government is anxious to pass by all means, is an unprecedented fascist evil bill aimed at trampling underfoot and stamping out the fundamental human rights and national rights of Koreans here, including the right to residence basic to their living, repressing all their activities from their home life to social life and deporting them at random.

The vice-Chairman also resolutely denounced the Japanese Government for its intention to cook up again the thrice-aborted "Foreigners' School Law" and also for having sabotaged the repatriation operation of Koreans here.

The vice-Chairman said that these suppression manoeuvres against Koreans here of the Japanese Government stem from its hostility towards the DPRK and its active participation in the aggressive war policy of U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, the vice-Chairman spoke about the present tasks which should be done by CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots.

All attendants expressed their firm resolve to struggle with might and main to build up the CHONGRYUN organization organizationally and ideologically so that it may not shake in any storm, to defend the democratic, national rights of Koreans here and accelerate the independent unification of the fatherland, faithful to the Leader.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Association and received a telegram of encouragement from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

They unanimously said that nobody can violate the sacred national rights of Koreans here and that they would struggle to smash the proposed bill, resolutely exposing and denouncing the manoeuvrings of the Japanese Government to cook up the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law."

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people amid the enthusiastic applause of all the people present at the meeting.

The meeting also adopted a petition addressed to the Japanese Government.

After the meeting, all the participants staged a demonstration in the centre of Tokyo.

Malicious Aims of "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" Now before Diet

On March 31 the Japanese Government committed a grave criminal act of illegally bringing the vicious fascist "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" before the Diet in total disregard of the unanimous opposition of public opinion here and abroad. On May 14, the Government referred the "bill" to the Legal Affairs Committee from the Steering Committee of the Lower House.

All Korean people in this country are resolutely denouncing with surging national indignation the Japanese Government for its stubborn attempt to formulate the "bill" by all means.

Clamouring about "greater benefits for foreign travellers as its chief aim," the Government has been making frantic efforts to cover up the true vicious objectives of the proposed "bill" and mislead public opinion.

"Simplification of procedures and regulations covering entry and exit" is completely deceptive and false. Though they allege that they have made some changes in the "bill," it is clear that its essential character and original purposes remain untouched.

Two Vicious Objectives

Two objectives underlie the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" now placed before the Diet which is a far worse version of the current "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance."

One objective is to hamper and restrict free intercourse of foreign travellers with Japanese people by laying down cumberous conditions on their entry into and exit from this country.

The other is to provide stricter controls over social activities of foreigners long resident in Japan, deprive them of their right to residence and deport them abroad.

In the former case, an "undesirable" foreign traveller has to get an advance entry permit from the Justice Minister and inform him of his prospective guarantor beforehand. Once a foreigner has entered this country, he has to observe numerous conditions regarding his activities to such an extent that he is prevented from accomplishing the purpose of his visit here in the end.

The definition "undesirable" foreigner stems from the hostile policy the Japanese Sato Government has been taking toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from its Asian "anti-communist" policy and its political prejudices.

The "bill" is a new major suppressive step taken to lay a big obstacle in the way of increased free intercourse and international solidarity between the Japanese people and the international democratic forces, which are struggling shoulder to shoulder with each other against the Asian aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists.

In the latter case, to all intents and purposes, the "bill" aims at 600,000 Korean citizens who comprise an overwhelming majority of all the foreign population of this country.

Special mention here must be made of the fact that the Japanese Government has persisted for long in ruthlessly oppressing Korean citizens in this country.

As a matter of fact, the Government cooked up the current "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" for the purpose of oppressing the Korean citizens here who account for over 90 per cent of the total foreign residents.

Under this "ordinance" a total of 15,000 guiltless Koreans were deported to South Korea during a period from 1952 to 1966 to be severely punished by the successive fascist puppet regimes in South Korea.

This fact alone is enough to show whom the "bill" aims at.

The "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" is an out-and-out fascist one designed to suppress the social activities of Korean residents in this country.

While further strengthening its political and economic tie-up with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique since its conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese Government has left no stones unturned to suppress and stamp out the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens here by attempting to impose upon them "application for permanent residence," "naturalization as Japanese" and "ROK nationality" in collaboration with the puppet regime in South Korea, despite the fact that they are dignified overseas citizens of the sovereign socialist power, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Through the institution of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law" the Government intends to not only suppress and stamp out the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan but also deport them to South Korea at will.

The criminal suppressive nature of the "bill" is revealed for all to see in its provisions.

"Conditions" on Entry and Residence

Article 8 of the "bill" stipulates: "Whenever the Justice Minister deems it necessary, he can establish conditions to be observed by a prospective foreign entrant with regard to his activities during his stay in Japan." Paragraph 5 of Article 14 of the "bill" has a similar provision.

These restrictions can be applied to those who want to change their residence status. They can also be applied to those who want to "extend their period of residence" (Articles 31, 33 and 35) and to those who want to "have their entry permit issued" (Article 36).

In fact, the "bill" gives carte blanche to the Justice Minister, empowering him to establish at his own discretion any conditions to be observed by a foreign traveller.

A lower law-enforcing organ is empowered by the Justice Minister to decide as to what these conditions may be in what situation, under Article 84 which states: "The Justice Minister can entrust a local immigration control chief with part of his powers in accordance with a Government order."

Provisions on Violations and Deportation

Paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the "bill" stipulates: "A local immigration control chief can issue an order to a foreigner to desist from certain activities which constitute a violation of conditions provided for...." Paragraph 2 of the same article states: "A local immigration control chief can order a foreigner to carry out his duties as a foreigner when he fails to do so without any justifiable reason."

If he fails to obey this order, he will be punished by "hard labour or imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine under 100,000 yen." Paragraph 8 of Article 40 has a provision under which "those who fail to obey the order" are to be deported abroad.

Furthermore, the "bill" provides a local immigration control chief with "investigatory powers" against those who are alleged to have violated the conditions, excluding any opportunity of appeal to courts by the accused foreigner.

Under the "bill" these "investigatory powers" can be applied to "those having relations" with the foreigner who is accused of "violation" of the "conditions." If they fail to offer requested information on the foreigner, he will be punished.

The most flagrant among these provisions is a stipulation which empowers the Justice Minister to establish at his own discretion any conditions regarding the activities of a foreigner and deport him abroad if he finds it necessary.

All these above-mentioned show that the proposed "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" covers all the social activities and life of foreign residents here with main stress on 600,000 Korean citizens. Under the "bill" all Korean population in this country is subjected to constant threat of instant suppression and arrest and deportation.

Actually, the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" is a most vicious fascist suppressive one ever devised which has a huge number of suppressive provisions.

This "bill" must be condemned as an impermissible challenge to the peoples of Korea and Japan and mankind.

For this reason, broad sections of Japanese people such as members of various political parties and trade unions, lawyers, men of culture and scientists, not to speak of Korean citizens here, are unanimously coming out for the struggle against the proposed "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" which the Japanese Government is trying hard to formulate by all means.

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